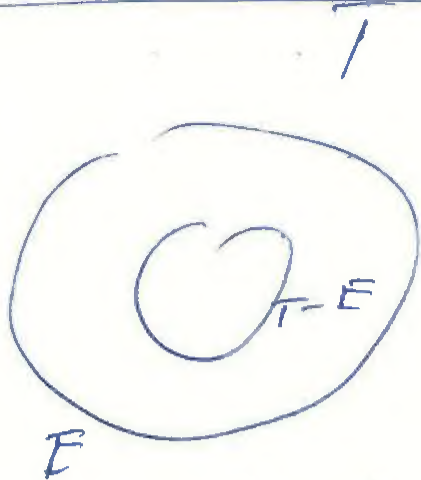


Title of Port's 1975 Paper:

Objectivism versus Sociology

T-E is
not that
not empirically
refutable.



En of of
statists what
are empirically
refutable

T is identified
with consequences
don't all
its theories

E not covered - under deduction

T and T-E are closed under deduction
signified by Reichenbach's convention

Attack on objectivism.

"from the objectivist point of view it
is quite irrelevant whether a theory has
been created pragmatically 'ad-hoc'"

Comments on Part: Objectivism v. Socialism

p.3. "summed all potentially refuting tests"

All theories are false. How do we
rate false theories - problem of
several multitudes (then v. objective reason-

known only to God)

p.4. problem of Science

How is Science possible?

This question not dealt with
related to. There are two issues
possible

distinction between

- (1) How true is a theory
- (2) Are we justified rationally
in believing that a theory
is true

(1) is addressed possible to feel
U.S.

(2)

p.5. Ad-hocness irrelevant

Are these objectives created for

ad hocness cp $\text{Prob}(e|T) = 1$
as well as $\text{Prob}(T|T) = 1$

h.c. $DE > 0$

Suppose $T_2 = T_1 \frac{\Delta P}{\Delta T}$
style expected
foot

then $E_2 = E_1 \cup e$

and so is increased $DE > 0$

But do we want to say T_2 is
a better theory than T_1 , just
because it is more informative in
trivial way?

M Suppose would give $DE > 0$
as necessary condition but
not sufficient -
style varying them
model feed neural networks